should also be those who fulfil the age and other conditions of recruitment to regular group 'D' posts. At present there is a ban on recruitment of casual labourers/Daily Rated Mazdoors for work of regular nature.

Setting Up of an Airport of Salem

*456. SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Salem town will have an airport in the near future since it is an important industrial town; and

(b) if not, whether Government would examine this proposal and decide its viability?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

रुग्ण उद्योगों को कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण देना

*457. सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा:
श्री रणजीत सिंह:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में रुग्ण उद्योगों के पुनर्वास के लिये उन्हें कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण देने का निर्णय किया है, और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ हद तक ब्याज की बढ़ी हुई दर उद्योगों की रुग्णता के लिए उत्तरदायी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण देने की नीति को न अपनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह): (क) जी, हां। संभावित रूप से अर्थक्षम रुग्ण या कमजोर औद्योगिक इकाइयों के पुनः पुनरुद्धार के लिए तैयार किए गए पैकेज के एक भाग के रूप में बैंकों द्वारा दी गई विभिन्न सुविधाओं के आधार पर रुग्ण और कमजोर औद्योगिक इकाइयों को राहत और रियायतें मंजूर करने हेतु भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने कुछ वृहत पैरामीटर निर्धारित किए हैं। इन पैरामीटरों में कार्यशील पूंजी अग्रिमों, वर्तमान सावधि ऋणों निधिक ब्याज, सावधि ऋणों, कार्यशील पूंजी सावधि ऋणों और रुग्ण या कमजोर औद्योगिक इकाइयों के पुनरुद्धार के नए सावधि ऋणों पर रियायती ब्याज दरें शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग) यद्यपि, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि उच्च ब्याज दरें ऋण परिशोधन के कार्य में अधिक समस्यायें खड़ी करती हैं और कुछ औद्योगिक इकाईयों में रुग्णता ला सकती हैं लेकिन वर्तमान ब्याज दर ढांचा चालू मुद्रास्फीति दर के प्रतिबिम्ब का एक भाग है। जैसे ही मुद्रास्फीतिकारी दबाव कम होगा यह आशा की जाती है कि ब्याज दरें कम हो जाएंगी।

2 मार्च, 1992 से 2 लाख रूपए से अधिक की ऋण सीमाओं पर ऋण दर को 20 प्रतिशत (न्यूनतम) से एक प्रतिशत बिन्दु कम करके 19 प्रतिशत (न्यूनतम) कर दिया गया है और बैंकों से पहले ही कह दिया गया है कि वे इस श्रेणी के सभी ऋणकर्ताओं के लिए दरों को 2 मार्च, 1992 से पहले ऐसे ऋणकर्ताओं से वसूल की गई दरों की तुलना में एक प्रतिशत न्यूनतम बिन्दु तक कम करें।

Special Attention to coal Bearing States for Power Generation

*458 SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI:
SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:

Will the Minster of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to refer to answers to the Unstarred Question 1864 and Starred Question 376 given in the Rajya Sabha on 10th and 17th December, 1991, respectively, and state whether Government propose to give special attention to states like Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa which have immense coal resources and which can be used to generate large quantities of electricity and thereby reduce the shortage in power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): Power projects are undertaken based on availability of fuel such as coal, gas etc. as also the need to balance the requirement of power at load centres. In accordance with the decision of the National Development Council to set up 31,000 MW of power projects during the 8th Five Year Plan, a statement is

annexed *(see below)* setting out the existing capacity and new capacity to be added during the 8th Plan for the five electricity regions of this country.

Statement

State-wise details of Capacity

(Fig. in MW)

Sl. No.	Region/State/System	Existing Capacity upto 31-3-92 (Provisional) (MW)	Capacity Addition Programme during 8th Plan (MW)
1.	Haryana	1780.32	232.0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	272.57	27.0
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	262.07	185.8
4.	Punjab	3288.94	680.0
5.	Rajasthan	1731.93	713.0
6.	Uttar Pradesh	5599.24	1358.5
7.	Chandigarh	2.00	—
8.	Delhi	551.60	902.0
9.	Central Sector	6847.00	5633.0
	TOTAL NORTHERN REGION	20336.67	9731.3
1.	Gujarat	4736.47	1050.0
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3382.59	2019.5
3.	Maharashtra	9204.72	2598.0
4.	Goa	0.16	—
5.	D & N Haveli	—	—
6.	Central Sector	4136.0	1600.0
	TOTAL WESTERN REGION	21459.94	7267.5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4223.44	1553.5
2.	Karnataka	2986.20	740.0
3.	Kerala	1476.50	308.0
4.	Tamil Nadu	1308.80	1065.5
5.	Pondicherry	—	22.5
6.	Central Sector	4220.0	1500.0
	TOTAL SOUTHERN REGION	17214.98	5184.5
1.	Bihar	1549.43	683.6
2.	Orissa	1611.92	1616.0
3.	West Bengal	3138.98	1667.5
4.	D.V.C.	2031.50	1260.0
5.	Sikkam	23.29	4.0
6.	Central Sector	840.00	2690.0
	TOTAL EASTERN REGION	9195.12	7921.1
1.	Assam	537.19	520.0
2.	Manipur	12.01	—
3.	Meghalaya	193.76	—
4.	Nagaland	6.12	24.0
5.	Tripura	54.65	16.0
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.25	6.0
7.	Mizoram	25.72	—

8.	Central Sector	255.01	445.0
	TOTAL NER	1112.71	1011.0
1.	A & N Islands	27.69	—
2.	Lakshadweep	5.08	—
	ALL INDIA	69352.19	31115.4

Interest Payment as percentage to total expenditure and Budgetary Deficits

*459. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the Gross Interest Payment as percentage to total expenditure and budgetary deficits during the years 1980-81, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) whether the country's debt (both internal and external) has increased considerably since 1985-86; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to increase revenue receipts vis-a-vis internal resource generation by the public Sector Enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a)

(Rs. in crores)

	1980-81	1989-90	1990-91 (Prov.)	1991-92 (RE)
1. Interest payments	2604	17757	21471	27250
2. Percentage to total expenditure		19.1%	20.4%	24.1%
11.7%				
of the Government		10592	11347	7032
3. Budget Deficit	2576			

(b) Yes, Sir. Details are indicated in the table below:—

	1985-86	1990-91 (Prov.)	Increase
Internal Debt & other liabilities of Central Government	119031	282894	+ 163863
Country's External Debt	40311	100425	+60114

*(at the exchange rate prevalent on 31-3-91)

(c) Government are taking various measures to increase revenue receipts. These include changes in tax rates, intensification of collection of taxes, periodic review of interest rates on Government lending, improving dividends paid by Public Enterprises and review of charges for services rendered, Public enterprises including Railways and Telecommunications also take measures to improve their net earnings. As a result, the revenue receipts of the Central Government have increased to Rs. 75688 crores and internal resources of Public sector enterprises to Rs. 15084 crores in BE 1992-93, against Rs. 67529 crores and Rs. 13705 crpres respectively in BE 1991-92.